

POISON MYSTERY NEARS SOLUTION

Official Says All May Be Known
of Tragedy in Less Than
Week.

SAD LIFE OF GRACE ELOSSER

Suicide, Deposition From Minis-
try and Divorce Fate of Fig-
ures in Her Marriage.

Cumberland, Md., January 15.—An official who is very active in the efforts to run down the Twigg-Elosser poison mystery to-night said:

"We know more than we did a day or two ago. We are going to get at the bottom of it. It would not be surprising if all were unfolded in less than a week. We are rapidly nearing a solution."

This official added that all theories had been thrown aside and they were now looking to obtaining evidence from the Elosser home that would clear up the mystery. All are agreed that evidence is seized up there.

No charges are made against any one, and no matter how the deaths of the engaged couple may have come about it is believed that the evidence of solution is to come from the place of the tragedy.

There have been a number of callers at the Elosser home this week. May Elosser returned to teaching school. An officer had a friendly talk with May at her home in the presence of a third person. The illustration of Lady Macbeth washing her hands and the spots still being there was used by the interviewer in the course of the conversation. The young woman talked with such firmness and straightforwardness as to convince those present she knew nothing as to the cause of the tragedy or how it came about.

Tragedy seemed to follow the wake of Grace Elosser, one of the victims. When she died, she was followed by Maurice Cameron, William and they were married at the house of Perry McElfish in Cumberland. McElfish later removed to Ohio, where he committed suicide. The Rev. Theodore J. Yost, who performed the wedding ceremony, was later deposed as pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. He left the ministry, went into speculation and met with reverses and financial disaster in January 1909. Grace Elosser divorced William.

Grace Elosser, Maurice William and Charles E. Twigg were school children together at Elmhurst, this county. Grace Elosser was introduced to Twigg at the Cumberland Fair last October. Then the short courtship which culminated in the tragedy began. This was the first time they had met since children at school more than twenty years before, and it did not then occur to her she was renewing the acquaintance of a schoolmate in her childhood.

On the morning of December 31, before he came to Cumberland and went to the death parlor at the Elosser home, Twigg went down the sidewalk around his store, which occupies a street corner at Keyser, Va. The bit of work he was never known to have done before. He also had the furniture in the parlor of his home rearranged to make space for Grace Elosser's piano, to be shipped from Cumberland. In this same space was set his casket on the following night, which was to have been his wedding night.

Two detectives, one from Baltimore and the other from Philadelphia, continue to work on the tragedy. Detectives, persons who know Twigg and the affairs of his orchard company say that a year or so ago evidence of potassium was used in killing insects in his peach orchards. The supply then exhausted, it is said, was not renewed. All other orchards heretofore use the poison.

DROPS LOADED BOMB
It is Hurler from Aeroplane onto Camp Selfridge Field.

San Francisco, Cal., January 15.—For the first time in the history of aviation in this country, according to army officers, a loaded bomb was dropped from an aeroplane on Camp Selfridge field today and exploded.

The experiment was made by Lieutenant M. S. Crissy, of the Coast Artillery, flying with Philip Parmelee in a Wright biplane. At a height of 15 feet, Lieutenant Crissy released the shrapnel shot, aiming at a clear spot near the lower end of the field. A puff

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than fifty years, yet no one
knows how long it would
take to wear out a Steinway.

Write for beautiful FREE
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103 East Broad Street,

Oldest Music House in Virginia
and North Carolina

of smoke as the missile struck showed
the success of the experiment. The
shot was capable of wounding within
a radius of seventy yards and great
care was exercised in selecting the
place for dropping it.

Lieutenant John C. Walker, of the
Eighteenth Infantry, also was carried aloft
today to take photographs and make
observations. Walker and his men took
him up in a Wright biplane. At a
height of about 1,000 feet Lieutenant
Walker took six snapshots of Camp
Selfridge and the surrounding country.

After nearly a week of rain, the res-
umption of flights today attracted
several thousand spectators to the
aviation grounds. Air conditions were
excellent, and many interesting flights
were made. James Hadley, an Eng-
lishman, made another flight over San-
ford today in a Blériot mono-
plane. He followed the same line of the
ferry building and then crossed
the harbor to Oakland pier before be-
ginning his return trip.

Brookings fulfilled his promise to give
San Francisco a thrill with spiral dips
and glides and for a quarter of an hour
his spirals and ground skimming held
the crowd enthralled.

Eugene Ely, of the Curtis craft,
gave a popular exhibition of fast flying
and corner slipping, banking his bi-
plane at perilous angles in rounding
the course.

WAGE WAR ON HITCHCOCK

Came Starts Strike in G. O. P. National
Committee Unit.

Washington, D. C., January 15.—The
inevitable fight to control the Repub-
lican National Committee has begun
two years in advance of the conven-
tion. Senator Murray Crane, of
Massachusetts, began it and the
fight has taken the form of a wage
war. It is a fight for the right to
select a new chairman. They
have followed the same line of the
ferry building and then crossed
the harbor to Oakland pier before be-
ginning his return trip.

The Southern combination on the
National Committee, which gave Taft
his support and his nomination in
1908, and which Senator Crane and his
friends now fight to overthrow, offers
the real problem which the Taft men
face. As often as the Northern States
the Southern delegates, representing
no Republican vote, have nominated
the candidate. While the Roosevelt
aligned to Roosevelt seems to have gone
stronger Taft men still are suspicious
of the insurgent States and the Middle
West may present a radical candidate
and in such a contingency the South-
ern delegates would have the nomi-
nation in their hands again in 1912.

TO RESUME TO-DAY

Defense Ready to Be Heard in Charges
Against Kelly Company.

The case of the government against
the Kelly Company, Inc., un-
der indictment for alleged violations
of the Espionage laws, will be
resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.
With the opening of court the de-
fense will begin its case, the prosecu-
tion having rested Saturday.

Last week District Attorney Lewis
announced that the defendant
company had failed to keep proper
record of the amount of distilled spirits
it handled from October, 1909, until the
latter part of March, 1910.

The sensational examination of Major
M. S. Crissy, by Attorney Harry M.
Smith, for the defense, will be
close of Saturday's session, with no
doubt, attract a large crowd to the
Federal building to-day in expectancy
of further startling disclosures.

Receives Serious Fall.

Mary Jones, a little girl living at 602
Beverly Street, fell and painfully in-
jured today in the Capitol Square
yesterday afternoon. She was de-
scribed for a short time, but was resusci-
tated by Dr. Turman, of the city
ambulance corps.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Fair, colder Mon-
day; Tuesday fair, continued cold;
Wednesday and Thursday, much colder.
North Carolina—Fair, much colder
Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate to
bless north winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Thermometer at midnight: 40.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

(At 10 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place. Ther. H. T. Weather.

Arlington. 61. 71. Clear.

Alexandria. 52. 60. P. cloudy.

Augusta. 56. 62. Clear.

Atlanta. 62. 68. P. cloudy.

Atlanta City. 56. 48. Cloudy.

Baltimore. 52. 48. P. cloudy.

Birmingham. 50. 60. Cloudy.

Charleston. 60. 72. P. cloudy.

Chicago. 18. 22. Clear.

Denver. 58. 61. Clear.

Galveston. 53. 58. Clear.

Huron. 10. 18. Cloudy.

Jacksonville. 62. 72. Clear.

Little Rock. 52. 62. Clear.

Los Angeles. 60. 70. Clear.

Memphis. 50. 60. Clear.

Mobile. 61. 70. P. cloudy.

New York. 32. 42. P. cloudy.

New Orleans. 52. 62. Clear.

Norfolk. 48. 58. Clear.

North Platte. 26. 30. Clear.

Oklahoma. 36. 42. P. cloudy.

Pittsburgh. 28. 31. P. cloudy.

Raleigh. 61. 72. Clear.

San Francisco. 52. 62. P. cloudy.

Savannah. 66. 72. Cloudy.

St. Louis. 52. 62. Clear.

Spokane. 12. 12. Snow.

Tampa. 62. 74. Clear.

Washington. 40. 56. Clear.

Wichita. 60. 64. Clear.

Wynetteville. 46. 60. P. cloudy.

TIDE TABLE.

January 15, 1911.

Morning tide. 5:20

Evening tide. 6:05

NEW BANKS WIN FROM THE START

First Two Weeks' Operation
Proves Plan Profitable in All
Parts of Country.

WELCOMED BY ALIENS

Children, Too, Show Great Inter-
est—Only Discard Note
Is From a Bank.

Washington, D. C., January 15.—The
first two weeks' operation of the pos-
tal savings banks has been productive
of interesting results. Inaugurated on
January 3, this newest instrument of
a paternal government has received
many thousand dollars in deposits
from as many individuals willing to
trust their savings to Uncle Sam's care.

During the interval that has elapsed,
the Post-Office Department has re-
ceived daily reports from the post-
masters of forty-eight cities, in as
many States and Territories, where
the postal bank has been started,
showing the number of accounts
opened and the amount deposited. The
Postmaster-General says the postal
bank has done even better than was
expected. Its record is said to be
more satisfactory than the record of
the English postal savings bank when
first opened in the '90's.

At a later date, not yet determined,
the board of trustees of the bank,
which includes the Postmaster-General
and the Secretary of the Treasury, will
make a report to Congress. Meanwhile,
the Postmaster-General will submit to
this session of Congress an estimate
of appropriations needed to extend the
system.

Congress appropriated only \$100,000
to start with, but this may be doubled
or tripled this winter. Eventually,
it is expected, the postal bank will be
for its own maintenance. This will
follow the depositing of funds received
by the postal bank in private banks,
where the money will draw not less
than 2-1/2 per cent. interest. Uncle
Sam will pay the depositors 2 per cent.
It is figured that 1-1/2 per cent. will
be sufficient to pay the expenses of operating.

Appeals to Aliens and Children.
So far the postal bank is only an ex-
periment, but it is a most successful
and satisfactory experiment, depart-
ment officials say. The reports from
postmasters who are running branch
banks indicate great interest in the
new bank among people in all walks
of life—American and foreign-born, old
and young. In these reports the fact
standing out most prominently is that
the postal bank is appealing to par-
ticularly to children and foreigners.
It was the primary intention of Congress
that it should attract the business of
the young and the large and ever in-
creasing element of American popula-
tion who were born abroad.

The postmaster of Princeton, Ind., re-
ports that there has been a "rush" on
the bank in his office for foreigners and
children of that city eager to deposit.
One young man of foreign birth made
a large deposit, saying he had been
a "trust" private banking institu-
tion and had been carrying all his
money in his pocket.

At Dubois, Pa., great numbers of
foreigners have deposited large
amounts. Many interpreters of every
foreign language have applied to the
department for the purpose of showing
the workings of the system for use among
the foreigners in the large and small
cities throughout the country. The
interpreters have explained that many
of their compatriots can neither read
nor speak English, and need ad-
vice how to open accounts with Uncle
Sam.

The postmaster of Globe, Ariz., has
suggested that large posters be printed
in English, Italian, Slavonian and
Spanish for the benefit of the hetero-
geneous population of that Western
State. Several other postmas-
ters have announced that they are pre-
paring large signs in different lan-
guages to be displayed in and about
the post-offices.

Only Discard Note From Bank.

The postmaster of Brunswick, Ga.,
suggests that it would be well to issue
the postal bank regulations in such
information to be easily available for
the people, so that the children and
foreigners can be taught how they can save their
pennies. At Leadville, Col., the post-
master delivered a lecture at the High
School.

The children like the bank scheme
and are buying large quantities of the
cards issued to those wishing to save
dimes. Each card costs a dime, and
when nine other dimes are put on the
card the owner is entitled to open an
account with \$1 to his credit. Many
postmasters are selling these cards to
persons at a distance from their offices.
This is permitted, but the regulations
of the postal bank don't permit de-
posits to be received by mail.

There has been some criticism from
traveling men and other wayfarers be-
cause they are not permitted to deposit
in one office and withdraw their money
at another office.

These two features of the regula-
tions, relative to opening accounts and
withdrawing funds at various post-
offices, will probably be taken up by
the board of trustees at the first con-
venient opportunity. It is explained
that the regulations are experimental
and subject to revision at any time in
accordance of the results of the bank's
operation.

One discordant note is from a middle
Western city, where the postal bank
needs publicity. According to infor-
mation received at the department the
only newspaper published in this city
is controlled by interests which run a
local bank, and for this reason the
paper refuses to publish any informa-
tion whatever about the postal bank.
The private banks elsewhere are re-
ported to the department to be offering
inducements to depositors never hereto-
fore offered.

PLOT IS UNCOVERED

Anarchists Who Sought to Kill Em-
peror Sentenced to Death.

London, January 15.—The Chronicle's
Yokohama correspondent gives details
of the plot to assassinate the Emperor
of Japan, for which twenty-six Japa-
nese anarchists recently were secretly
tried and sentenced to capital pun-
ishment. According to the dispatch
mysterious explosions were heard on
Mount Kiso. It was first supposed that
they were volcanic. A police investi-
gation led to the discovery on the summit
of the mountain of a complete modern
dynamite factory and the un-
earthing of a plot for the assassina-
tion of the royal family, peers and others
and the destruction of official resi-
dences.

The Wood Man

Is getting in several lots of the best
Oak and Pine, cut to his order. If
you buy during the next two weeks
you will be pleased, because it is
sound, heat-giving wood.

His Coal all burns to all ashes.

Phone Madison 1069.

Long's

DISLIKES LEGACY TO GIRL

Son Disapproves of Father's \$10,000
Bequest to Stenographer.

Altoona, Pa., January 15.—The will
of Alexander Nesbitt Ulrich, the Cata-
wissa corporation lawyer, who two
years ago was the unsuccessful Re-
publican candidate for Congress in the
Berks-Lehigh District against Repre-
sentative John H. Rothermel, leaves a
legacy of \$10,000 to Miss Bessie McMa-
hon, who for some years was his stenog-
rapher.

The son of the estate, which com-
sists of realty, stocks and bonds, val-
ued altogether upward of \$100,000, goes
to his son, Charles Ulrich, who is the
only direct heir. The son is named as
executor.

While the son, an active young law-
yer, expressed himself highly disap-
pleased with the legacy to Miss McMa-
hon, he has not declared outright
that he will contest it. He said, how-
ever, very emphatically, that the stenog-
rapher would no longer be em-
ployed in the Ulrich law office.

Spanish War Veteran Dies.

Pensacola, Fla., January 15.—Captain
F. W. Dunn, aged thirty-eight, com-
mander of the United States dispatch
boat Sumner M. Smith during the Span-
ish-American War, died at his home
here to-day.

USE OF OPIUM GROWS TO ALARMING EXTENT

Message of President Taft Shows That Con-
sumption of Habit-Forming Drugs Must
Be Curbed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, January 15.—A special
message which President Taft sent to
Congress today, warning against the
use of habit-forming drugs in the
United States, showed to what an
alarming extent opium is used here,
and how its consumption is increasing
year by year.

The enormous misuse of opium and
other habit-forming drugs in the
United States may be attributed to
several causes—carelessness or igno-
rance on the part of the people; to
ineffective State laws, as well as to
the inability of States with good laws
to protect themselves against the en-
tire introduction of the drugs from
neighboring or distant States, and
therefore, in a larger sense to the lack
of control by the Federal government
of the importation, manufacture and
distribution of these drugs. And it is
certain that of these several
causes may be attributed the steady
growth of another deadly vice—that is,
the cocaine habit—due to the unres-
tricted importation of coca leaves and the
unregulated manufacture and distribu-
tion of the alkaloid, cocaine, and the
absence of real use except in the
hands of the surgeon.

Startling Fact.
It is a startling fact that since 1880,
when the various forms of opium and
its alkaloids were separately and sepa-
rately placed under tariff schedules, there
has been a 351 per cent. increase in the
importations and consumption of all
forms of opium as against 132 per cent.
increase in population. This immense
importation and use of opium in the
United States is the result of careless-
ness and places this country in an
unenviable position compared with cer-
tain European countries. For instance,
it may be pointed out that in Germany,
with a population estimated at 60,000,
there is an annual consumption of
about 17,000 pounds of opium; in Italy,
with a population of about 32,000,000,
there is an annual consumption of
about 6,000 odd pounds of the drug;
and in Austria-Hungary, with a popu-
lation of 46,000,000, there is a small
annual consumption of about 3,000
pounds. It has been estimated by
the highest medical authorities that
50,000 pounds of opium should suffice
for the medicinal needs of the Ameri-
can people, yet during the last ten
years there has been an annual im-
portation of over 400,000 pounds of
opium. Fully 75 per cent. of this
opium is manufactured into morphine,
and it is reliably estimated that at
least 50 per cent. of such morphine is
used by victims of the habit, to their
personal detriment, and with appalling
effects on general society.

Laws Strengthened.
Since the United States proposed
the international movement for the
control of the production and manu-
facture of and traffic in habit-forming
drugs, every interested country has
strengthened, or has intimated its in-
tention to strengthen, such national
laws as are aimed to restrict and ul-
timately confine to proper channels
the use of these drugs. While an
important international agreement has
been made between the governments
of Great Britain and China, which has
for its object the gradual abolition
of the India-China opium trade, the
United States has taken but a single
step forward, and that is in the pas-
sage and approval of the opium ex-
clusion act of February 9, 1909, by
which the importation of opium, ex-
cept for medicinal purposes, is pro-
hibited. When this law was enacted
it was recognized on all sides that it
was the first step necessary to the
regulation of the introduction of opium
into the United States, and its par-
ticular aim and object was to exclude
from the United States opium that had
been produced for smoking purposes,
over 150,000 pounds of which were
being annually imported with evil
consequences, not only to Chinese
resident in the United States, but to

SCIENTIST CHURCH SPIT IN NEWARK

First Reader Le Porin Removed
by Trustees, and Twenty-two
Members Resign.

Newark, N. J., January 15.—Trouble
that has been fomenting for several
years in the First Church of Christ,
Scientist, in Newark, reached a climax
when it became known yesterday that
twenty-two members of the congrega-
tion had resigned. The dissolution is
said to have been the result of the dis-
missal of Frederick W. Le Porin of
1132 Broad Street, who was the first
reader in the church.

That caused Le Porin's dismissal
to be in the nature of a scandal, and
that his removal disqualifies him from
becoming a reader of a second church
which he proposed to establish in New-
ark. The establishment of branch
churches is under the direct jurisdic-
tion of the Mother Church in Boston,
and that the first reader in Newark
was dismissed by the action of his own
board of trustees is said to prevent any
further move on his part toward the
establishment of a second church there.

Affairs in the congregation of the
First Church of Christ now are said to
be in a state of confusion, and it was
this that caused the withdrawal of
about one-fifth of its members. It is
said that these members did not leave
out of sympathy for the first reader.

Those remaining declare, however,
that had not the twenty-two members
resigned voluntarily they would have
been expelled by the board of trustees,
the governing body of the church in
Newark. According to one of the
trustees, the seceding members
left the church before, about four
years ago, and were reinstated upon
their return.

Before they were again taken into
the fold they had to understand that
they must abide by the rules as laid
down by the Mother Church, in Boston.
This, it is asserted, they did not do,
and they became aware that expulsion
would be their fate.

Members of the church who could be
found yesterday did not care to dis-
cuss the trouble, but when they were
made aware that the matter was much
in the limelight, they became more
communicative. One of them said that
Le Porin had been asked by the board
of trustees to resign, because he had
assumed too much personal power.

Cut in New York.

New York, January 15.—Commission-
men in New York announce the same
conditions in the trade as outlined
in the Chicago dispatches. In fact, it
was made known here last night that
the butter and egg men were greatly
overstocked and that reductions to
the retailer would be made immedi-
ately. The wholesalers were emphatic
in their statements that substantial
reductions would be made, and they

It would seem, therefore, necessary
to amend the opium act so as to pro-
hibit any vessel engaged in trade from
any foreign port or place to any place
within the jurisdiction of the United
States, including territorial waters
thereof, or between places within the
jurisdiction of the United States, from
carrying the substance or articles
known as opium, prepared for smoking,
such an amendment being necessary to
exclude the opium from the opium ex-
clusion act which strikes at the root
of the matter by preventing ships in
the Pacific trade from transporting this
form of opium to the United States.
Such an amendment would also be of
great service to the Philippine
government, in that it would prevent
all vessels trading between Hongkong,
Singapore and Borneo from shipping
opium at these ports and bringing it
to the islands.

Next Further Amendment.
The opium-exclusion act needs still
further amendment. One of the chief
results attained in the International
Opium Commission was a declaration
to the effect that it is the duty of
opium-producing countries to prevent
at ports of departure the shipment
of opium and its preparation to coun-
tries that prohibit its entry. Not wait-
ing for the international opium con-
ference, several governments have already
made it a part of their law, and this
government has been requested by
them to do likewise. It would seem
then to be necessary to amend further
the